

## POM

POLYSYLLABLE. *n. f.* [πολύς and συλλαβή; *poly syllable*, Fr.] A word of many syllables.

In a polysyllable word consider to which syllable the emphasis is to be given, and in each syllable to which letter. *Holzer.*

Your high nonsensical blusters and rattles through polysyllables. *Addison.*

POLYSYNDETON. *n. f.* [πολυσύνδετον.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, and saw and overcame.

POLYTHEISM. *n. f.* [πολύθεος and θεός; *polytheism*, Fr.] The doctrine of plurality of gods.

The first author of polytheism, Orpheus, did plainly assert one supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

POLYTHEIST. *n. f.* [πολύθεος and θεός; *polytheist*, Fr.] One that holds plurality of gods.

Some authors have falsely made the Turks, *polytheists*. *Duncombe's Life of Hughes.*

PO'MACE. *n. f.* [pomaceum, Lat.] The dross of cyder pressings. *Diid.*

POMACEOUS. *adj.* [from pomum, Latin.] Consisting of apples. *Autumn.*

Ausonian hills with grapes, whilst English plains Blush with pomaceous harvests breathing sweets. *Philips.*

POMADE. *n. f.* [pomade, Fr. pomade, Italian.] A fragrant ointment.

POMANDER. *n. f.* [pomme d'ambre, Fr.] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

I have sold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit stone, not a ribbon, glass, pomander or brooch to keep my pack from falling. *Shakep.*

They have in physick use of pomander and knots of powders for drying of rheums, comforting of the heart and provoking of sleep. *Bacon's Natural History.*

POMATUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An ointment.

I gave him a little pomatum to dress the scab. *Wise man.*

TO POME. *v. n.* [pomere, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple. *Diid.*

POMECITRON. *n. f.* [pome and citron.] A citron apple. *Diid.*

POMEGRANATE. *n. f.* [pomum granatum, Lat.]

1. The tree.

The flower of the pomegranate consists of many leaves placed in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose, whose bell-shaped multifold flower cup afterward becomes a globular fruit, having a thick, smooth, brittle rind, and is divided into several cells, which contain oblong hardy seeds, surrounded with a soft pulp. *Miller.*

It was the nightingale, and not the lark, That pierc'd the fearful hollow of thine ear; Nightly the sings on yon pomegranate tree. *Shakep.*

2. The fruit.

In times past they dyed scarlet with the seed of a pomegranate. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Nor on its slender twigs Low bending be the full pomegranate scorn'd. *Tomson.*

PO'MEROY. *n. f.* A fort of apple. *Answorth.*

PO'MEROYAL. *n. f.* A fort of apple. *Answorth.*

PO'MEROUS. *adj.* [pomifer, Lat.] A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind, by which they are distinguished from the bacciferous, which have only a thin skin over the fruit.

All pomiferous herbs, pumpions, melons, gourds and cucumbers, unable to support themselves, are either endued with a faculty of twining about others, or with claspers and tendrils whereby they catch hold of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

Other fruits contain a great deal of cooling viscid juice, combined with a nitrous salt, such are many of the low pomiferous kind, as cucumbers and pumpions. *Arbutnot.*

PO'MMEL. *n. f.* [pommeau, Fr. pome, Italian; appel van t' suet, Dutch.]

1. A round ball or knob.

Like pommels round of marble clear, Where azur'd veins well mixt appear. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Huram finished the two pillars and the pommels, and the chapters which were on the top of the two pillars. *2 Chron.*

2. The knob that balances the blade of the sword.

His chief enemy offered to deliver the pommel of his sword in token of yielding. *Sidney.*

3. The protuberant part of the saddle before.

The starting steed was seiz'd with sudden fright, And bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight. *Dryden.*

TO POMMEL. *v. a.* [This word seems to come from pommeler, Fr. to variegate.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky, to beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch.

POMP. *n. f.* [pompa, Latin.]

1. Splendour; pride.

Take physick, pomp, Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. *Shakep.*

2. A procession of splendour and ostentation.

The bright pomp ascended jubilant. *Milton.*

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart; Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part. *Dryden.*

Such a numerous and innocent multitude, clothed in the

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charity of their benefactors, was a more beautiful expression of joy and thanksgiving, than could have been exhibited by all the poms of a Roman triumph. *Addison's Guardian.*

POMPHOLYX. *n. f.*

Pompholyx is a white, light and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles, in which brass is made either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zink. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

POMPION. *n. f.* [pompen, Fr.] A punkin. A fort of large fruit. *Diid.*

POMPIRE. *n. f.* [pomum and pyrus, Lat.] A fort of pearmain. *Ans.*

POMPOUS. *adj.* [pompeus, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; grand.

What flatt'ring scenes our wand'ring fancy wrought, Rome's pompous glories rising to our thought. *Pope.*

An inscription in the ancient way, plain, pompous, yet modest, will be best. *Atterbury to Pope.*

POMPOUSLY. *adv.* [from pompeus.] Magnificently; splendidly.

What'er can urge ambitious youth to fight, She pompously displays before their fight. *Dryden.*

POMPOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from pompeus.] Magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness.

The English and French raise their language with metaphors, or by the pomposity of the whole phrase wear off any littleness that appears in the particular parts. *Addison.*

POND. *n. f.* [supposed to be the same with pond; pinban, Sax. to shut up.] A small pool or lake of water; a basin; water not running or emitting any stream.

In the midst of all the place was a fair pond, whose shal- ing crystal was a perfect mirror to all the other beauties, so that it bare shew of two gardens. *Sidney.*

Through bogs and mires, and oft through pond or pool, There swallow'd up. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

Had marine bodies been found in only one place, it might have been suspected, that the sea was, what the Caspian is, a great pond or lake, confined to one part. *Woodward.*

His building is a town, His pond an ocean. *Pope.*

TO POND. *v. a.* To ponder. A corrupt obsolete word.

O my liege lord, the god of my life, Pleadeth you pond your suppliant's plaint. *Spenser.*

TO PONDER. *v. a.* [pondere, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend.

Mary kept all these things, and ponder'd them in her heart. *Luke ii. 19.*

Colours, popularities and circumstances sway the ordinary judgment, not fully pondering the matter. *Bacon.*

This ponder, that all nations of the earth Shall in his feed be blessed. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

Intend he seem'd, Pond'ring future things of wondrous weight. *Dryden.*

TO PONDER. *v. n.* To think; to muse. With *en.* This is an improper use of the word.

This temple will not give me leave to ponder On things would hurt me more. *Shakep. King Lear.*

Whom, pond'ring thus on human miseries, When Venus saw, her heav'nly fire bespoke. *Dryden.*

PO'NDERAL. *adj.* [from pondus, Lat.] Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral.

Thus did the money drachma in process of time decrease; but all the while we may suppose the ponderal drachma to have continued the same, just as it has happened to us, as well as our neighbours, whose ponderal libra remains as it was, though the nummary hath much decreased. *Arbutnot.*

PONDERABLE. *adj.* [from pondus, Lat.] Capable to be weighed; measurable by scales.

The bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression is scarce visible, and the poison communicated not ponderable. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PONDERATION. *n. f.* [from pondus, Latin] The act of weighing.

While we perspire, we absorb the outward air, and the quantity of perspired matter, found by ponderation, is only the difference between that and the air imbibed. *Arbutnot.*

PONDERER. *n. f.* [from pondus.] He who ponds.

PONDEROSITY. *n. f.* [from ponderosus.] Weight; gravity; heaviness.

Crytal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than the space in any water it doth occupy. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and ponderosity, wherein it excels all other bodies. *Ray.*

PONDEROUS. *adj.* [ponderosus, from pondus, Lat.]

1. Heavy; weighty.

It is more difficult to make gold, which is the most ponderous and material amongst metals, of other metals less ponderous and material, than, via versa, to make silver of lead or quicksilver; both which are more ponderous than silver. *Bacon.*

His ponderous shield behind him cast. *Milton.*

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Upon laying a weight in one of the scales, inscribed eternally, though I threw in that of time, prosperity, affliction, wealth and poverty, which seemed very ponderous, they were not able to stir the opposite balance. *Addison.*

Because all the parts of an undistributed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed according to the difference of it, any concretion, that can be supposed to be naturally made in such a fluid, must be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to its basis. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Important; momentous.

If your more ponderous and fett'l'd project May suffer alteration, I'll point you. *Shakep.*

Where you shall have receiving shall become you. *Shakep.*

3. Forcible; strongly impulsive.

Imagination hath more force upon things living, than things inanimate; and upon light and subtle motions, than upon motions vehement or ponderous. *Bacon.*

Impatient of her load, And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous god, The more she strove to shake him from her breast, With far superior force he press'd. *Dryden.*

Press'd with the pond'rous blow, Down sinks the ship within th' abyss below. *Dryden.*

PONDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from ponderosus.] With great weight.

PONDEROSUSNESS. *n. f.* [from ponderosus.] Heaviness; weight; gravity.

The oil and spirit place themselves under or above one another, according as their ponderosities makes them swim or sink. *Boyle.*

PONDWEED. *n. f.* A plant.

PONIENT. *adj.* [ponente, Italian.] Western.

Thwart of thee, as fierce, Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

PONARD. *n. f.* [poignard, Fr. pugio, Lat.] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs. *Shakep.*

Melpomene would be represented, in her right hand a naked poniard. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Poniards hand to hand Be banish'd from the field, that none shall dare With shortned sword to stab in clover war. *Dryden.*

TO PONARD. *v. a.* [poignardier, French.] To stab with a poniard.

PONK. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the original.] A nocturnal spirit; a hag.

Ne let the ponk, nor other evil sprites, Ne let mischievous witches. *Spenser.*

PO'NTAGE. *n. f.* [pons pontis, bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

In right of the church, they were formerly by the common law discharged from pontage and murage. *Aylife.*

PO'NTIFF. *n. f.* [pontifex, Fr. pontifex, Latin.]

1. A priest; a high priest.

Livy relates, that there were found two coffins, whereof the one contained the body of Numa, and the other, his books of ceremonies, and the discipline of the pontiffs. *Bacon.*

2. The pope.

PONTIFICAL. *adj.* [pontifical, Fr. pontificalis, Lat.]

1. Belonging to an high priest.

2. Popish.

It were not amiss to answer by a herald the next pontifical attempt, rather sending defiance than publishing answers. *Ral.*

The pontifical authority is as much superior to the regal, as the sun is greater than the moon. *Baker.*

3. Splendid; magnificent.

Thus did I keep my person fresh and new, My presence, like a robe pontifical, Ne'er seen, but wonder'd at. *Shakep. Henry IV.*

4. [From pons and facio.] Bridge-building. This sense is, I believe, peculiar to Milton, and perhaps was intended as an equivocal satire on popery.

Now had they brought the work by wondrous art Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock Over the vex'd abyss. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

PONTIFICAL. *n. f.* [pontifical, Fr. pontificalis, Lat.] A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.

What the Greek and Latin churches did, may be seen in pontificals, containing the forms for consecrations. *South.*

By the pontifical, no altar is to be consecrated without reliques. *Stillingfleet.*

PONTIFICALLY. *adv.* [from pontifical.] In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE. *n. f.* [pontifex, Fr. pontifex, Lat.] Papacy; popedom.

He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison.*

Painting, sculpture and architecture may all recover themselves under the present pontificate, if the wars of Italy will give them leave. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

PONTIFICE. *n. f.* [pons and facio.] Bridgework; edifice of a bridge.

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He, at the brink of Chaos, near the foot Of this new wondrous pontifice, unhop'd Met his offspring dear. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

PO'VILLEIS. *n. f.* In horsemanship, is a disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up to upon his hind-legs, that he is in danger of coming over. *Bailey.*

PONTON. *n. f.* [French.]

Ponton is a floating bridge or invention to pass over water: it is made of two great boats placed at some distance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their sides: the whole so strongly built as to carry over horse and cannon. *Military Dict.*

The black prince passed many a river without the help of pontons. *Speclator, N° 165.*

PO'NV. *n. f.* [I know not the original of this word.] A final horse.

POOL. *n. f.* [pul, Saxon; pool, Dutch.] A lake of standing water. Moils, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, and not stand in a pool. *Bacon.*

Sea he had search'd, and land, From Eden over Pontus, and the pool. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

Maotis. Love oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind, Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul, And brushing o'er, adds vigour to the pool. *Dryden.*

The circling streams, once thought the pools of blood, From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall save. *Dryden.*

After the deluge, we suppose the valleys and lower grounds, where the descent and derivation of the water was not so easy, to have been full of lakes and pools. *Burnet.*

POOR. *n. f.* [pauper, Fr. pauper, Lat.] The hindmost part of the ship.

Some fat upon the top of the poop weeping and wailing, till the sea swallowed them. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The poop was beaten gold. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleop.*

Perceiving that the pigeon had only lost a piece of her tail through the next opening of the rocks, they pall'd safe, only the end of their poop was bruited. *Rowley.*

He was openly set upon the poop of the gally. *Kneller.*

With wind in poop, the vessel ploughs the sea, And measures back with speed her former way. *Dryden.*

POOR. *adj.* [pauper, Fr. pauper, Spanish.]

1. Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want.

Poor cuckoldly knave.—I wrong him to call him poor; they say he hath masses of money. *Shakespeare.*

Who builds a church to God, and not to fame, Will never mark the marble with his name; Go search it there, where to be born and die, Of rich and poor makes all the history. *Pope.*

2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force or value.

A conservatory of snow and ice used for delicacy to cool wine, is a poor and contemptible use, in respect of other uses that may be made of it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

How poor are the imitations of nature in common couplet of experiments, except they be led by great judgment. *Bacon.*

When he delights in sin, as he observes it in other men, he is wholly transformed from the creature God first made him; nay, has consumed those poor remainders of good that the sin of Adam left him. *South.*

That I have wronged no man, will be a poor plea or apology at the last day; for it is not for rapin, that men are formally impeached and finally condemned; but I was an hungry, and ye gave me no meat. *Calamy's Sermons.*

3. Paltry; mean; contemptible.

A poor number it was to conquer Ireland to the pope's use. *Bacon.*

And if that wisdom still wife ends propound, Why made he man, of other creatures, king; When, if he perish here, there is not found In all the world to poor and vile a thing? *Davies.*

The marquis, making haste to Scarborough, embarked in a poor vessel. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

We have seen how poor and contemptible a force has been raised by those who appeared openly. *Addis. Freeholder.*

4. Unimportant.

To be without power or distinction, is not, in my poor opinion, a very amiable situation to a person of title. *Swift.*

5. Unhappy; uneasy.

Vext sailors curse the rain, For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

Vain privilege, poor woman have a tongue; Men can stand silent, and resolve on wrong. *Dryden.*

6. Mean; depressed; low; dejected.

A footlayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherwise was brave, was, in the presence of Octavianus, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

7. [A word of tenderness.] Dear.

Poor, little, pretty, flut'ring thing, Must we no longer live together? And dost thou prune thy trembling wing, To take thy flight thou know'st not whither? *Prior.*

8. [A word